

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1881.

DAILY RECORD UNION SERIES.

VOLUME XIV NUMBER 75.

## THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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### THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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WE REPRESENT IN OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

## HALE BROS. & CO.

### Do Men Read Advertisements?

We believe they do, but we also believe that experience has taught them to discount about 50 per cent. of what is generally represented. We do not propose to inflate this to allow for paring down.

### WE REPRESENT IN OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

ONLY WHAT

### We are prepared to prove at our Counters!

When we say that we are selling **MEN'S CLOTHING, ETC., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THIS COAST**, we are here to PROVE IT, and only ask you to give us an opportunity of doing so. The question naturally suggests itself:

### "HOW CAN HALE BROS. & CO. DEFY ALL COMPETITION?"

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLY THIS:

### WE WEAR THE COLLAR OF NO WHOLESALE HOUSE!

—THAT IS,

### WE PAY CASH

—FOR—

### OUR GOODS!

And, further, we own our stores, and are satisfied with small profits.

The extraordinary growth of

### Our Dry Goods Department!

Proves that our manner of conducting business has some merit.

WE PREDICT FOR OUR

### Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Department

Equal success. Give us your confidence; we will not abuse it. Come out of curiosity, and see our stock. It is selected, and suitable to the requirements of all, from the Banker to the Laborer.

## PACIFIC SLOPE NEWS.

(DISPATCHES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.)

### THE MINING DEBRIS QUESTION.

Committee of Conference Appointed by the Farmers.

### RAILROAD AFFAIRS AT SAN DIEGO.

Attempted Suicide of a Mono County Official.

### OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Results of the Murder Trials at Stockton and Nevada City.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

### CALIFORNIA.

The Hydraulic Miner.

NORTH SAN JUAN, November 12th.—Min-

ing matters are unsettled here. A few days ago the Sheriff of this county served a

notice on the mining companies on this ridge to shoot

the water from the ditch. The day

the notice was served, by the Superior Court,

at the suits of the North Bloomfield,

Eureka Dell and Milton Water Companies,

from interfering further in shutting off, or in

attempting to stop, the water of the

mining companies. Of course these moves

and counter-moves make confusion worse

confounded in matter, and amid these

squabbles the interests of the great mining

sector suffice. At this time

the miners are to be

shut off, the closing down of the

mines here destroys the basis of every

kind of business in the mountains.

The miners are ready, and willing to make every

effort to, to stop other miners from

interfering in their operation, but must have time.

The action of the Supreme Court in the

matter pending before it, as to Judge Keyser's

qualification in the mining cases now pending

before it, is a mystery, and, will help to

help to solve the mining problem.

The thermometer marked 61 degrees this morning.

**LORD & WILLIAMS' AFFAIRS.**

TRUCKEE, November 12th.—The creditors of

Lord & Williams, of San Francisco, to

side the presentation of H. B. Claffin & Co.

of New York, to pay all creditors of Lord & Williams 50 cents on the \$1 and take

the assets of the firm. All present accepted the

offer of the miners, and have agreed to

admit their willingness to do so. Everything

now looks like a speedy settlement.

posed that the prosecution will continue two or three days longer, when the defense will be heard.

It is expected some startling exposures will

be made by the defense, dating back to the

stage robbery, when Bud Philpot was killed.

Judge Stilwell arrived to-day, and will

open court Monday.

The **Telegraph**, in their report to-morrow

will show that the Grand Central mine, for

six months' run of the mill, has turned out

\$48,176 in bullion, from working 18,000 tons of

dirt. Out of this has been paid the total

cost of development of the mine, building

two holding works and mill, at a cost of

\$300,000, and four dividends of \$50,000 each,

making a total of \$500,000. In the Old Guard

mine the Ingersoll, rich development

has been made. The ore assays over \$50

each ton.

The hotels are full, and the stages come

loaded every day with passengers.

The railroad will be completed to Continen-

ce in two weeks.

**MISSOURI NEWS.**

TRUCKEE, November 12th.—The **Grizzly**

advises that the 1st ultime says: A Mescal ranch

was destroyed near Hermosa, at the end of

the rock, to-day.

A young lad of 12 years, a Mexican,

was shot outside of Hermosa to-day at 5 A. M. He refused to be blindfolded, and made a face staring at the five soldiers who had him.

He bounded about two feet in the air and fell down.

The thermometer marked 61 degrees this morning.

**DOMESTIC NEWS.**

ANOTHER "CRANK" TURN UP—**JAY GOULD**

RECEIVES A DISTURBING EPISTLE.

NEW YORK, November 13th.—October 15th

—October 15th.—October 15th.—October 15th

## THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

**MONDAY** NOVEMBER 14, 1881

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, November 13, 1881—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height above sea level.	Wind.	Character of wind.	Clouds.	Rain.	State of the weather.
Olympia...	29.91	S.	Gale.....	Cloudy.....		
Portland...	29.95	E.	Calm.....	Fair		
Roseburg...	29.97	E.	Calm.....	Cloudy		
Red Bluff...	30.00	S.	Gentle.....	Cloudy		
Sacramento...	30.05	N. W.	Gentle.....	Clear		
S. Francisco...	30.07	N. W.	Gentle.....	Clear		
Los Angeles...	29.97	N. E.	Gentle.....	Clear		
San Diego...	29.97	N. E.	Gentle.....	Clear		

Maximum temperature, 68°; minimum, 42°.

River above water, 4 ft. 11 in.

JAMES B. BARNICK,

Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

**Weather Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, November 13th—midnight.—Indications for Pacific coast regions: Fair weather in California, and light rains in Oregon and Washington Territory.

## THE MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 117 for 45; 107 1/2 for 44; 101 for 32; sterling, \$4 82/4 66; silver bars, 112.

Silver in London, 51 15/16; coins, 100 1/16;

5-cent United States bonds, extended, 104 1/2;

12 1/2 per cent.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at 1 dollar to par; Mexican dollars, 99 1/2.

Mining stocks in San Francisco showed but little change from Friday. The business for the past week has been quite light, and there has been a marked absence of anything like a speculative feeling in any one of the hundred securities daily called.

A skiff was run down by a steamer at Troy, N. Y. yesterday night, and several persons were drowned.

A price fight for \$5,000 a sate is to come off at Long Point, Canada, the 15th inst.

A schooner and steam barque collided off Port Colborne, Mich., Saturday, sinking both vessels and drowning three men.

A physician of Burlington, Mich., 74 years old, has pleased guilty to having made counterfeit coins.

Five horsestealers have been captured at Conestoga, one of whom was killed and another wounded to death.

Great damage was done by a recent gale on Lake Michigan.

A cyclone near Madison Station, Miss., Saturday, destroyed all the buildings and severely injured several persons.

In the duel between Paul de Cassagnac and Adrien Montebello in France, the latter was slightly wounded.

Bischoff insists upon resigning his office.

Andy Biddle killed Tobe Williams at Curry, Okla., Friday night.

J. A. Poorman and two children were accidentally poisoned at Pawpaw, Mich., Tuesday, the former dying.

Fire on Roberts Island, San Joaquin county; also at Maxwell, Okla. county.

Schneider, on trial at Stockton for murder, has been found guilty, and will be imprisoned for life.

A Franklin County Assessor of Mono county, shot himself at Bridgeport Saturday.

The narrow gauge railroad from Bodie to Mono Lake is completed.

Sheriff J. W. Smiley, of Trinity county, died at Weaverville Saturday.

Frank Johnson has been found guilty at Nevada City of murder in the second degree.

Damage to the amount of \$12,000 was caused by fire at Napa yesterday.

Smoky-pox is still troubling the people of Washington Territory.

A Reform School is to be established at Portland, Ore.

Snow is interfering with traffic on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

The cotton mills at Franklinton, Md., were burned Saturday.

Cooler still rages among the pilgrims at Mecca, Ispahan, and other religious centers in Ireland.

A frightful storm recently took place at Mazatlan, Mexico, doing much damage.

A special service was held in Rev. Robert Colyer's church at New York, last night, in memory of Lucretia Mott.

The trial of Guitau will begin at Washington to-day.

## WHAT A CHRISTMAS STORY.

The RECORD-UNION will pay fifty dollars for the best Christmas Story, not less than ten nor more than fifteen columns in length. To assist competitors in gauging the length of their compositions, we may as well state that a column of the type in which the story is to be set contains about 1,000 words, and that a legal column contains 100 words. These will be used as a guide for the story, but we will be free to choose their own subject and to place their stories wherever they please. The stories must be delivered at the RECORD-UNION office by the 15th of December, in order to allow sufficient time for their examination. This is a good opportunity for aspiring authors who feel that they would be the better for a little extra pocket-money at Christ-mas.

## THE PRISON REFORM CONVENTION.

The Prison Reform Convention held in San Francisco last week was less successful than it might have been, principally for the reason that it appears to have been taken out of the hands of the original directors and run to suit a number of hobby-riders of various kinds. It unfortunately happens that there are in California an unusual number of these intellectual "cranks," to make use of a recently-coined bit of slang. These persons are "come outers" of all sorts. They are strong-minded women, anti-Chinese cranks, Socialists, Trades-Union philosophers, advocates of thousand-and-one or more less crude and ill-digested theories. Unhappily a means of enabling these people to perform the most noisy has been furnished them in the various "Halls" which every Sunday are availed of for the purpose of free discussion. The debates that are carried on in these halls are wonderful, and they school their participants for more ambitious efforts. So when the Prison Reform Convention was announced all the queer-shaped heads in the State pricked up their ears and determined to take part in the discussion. And sure enough they were there when the Convention was called to order, and stayed with it to the end. To the presence of this element must be attributed the fact that a great deal of the discussion was from the standpoint either of blank ignorance or fantastic perversity. It must also be said that the choice of San Francisco for a meeting-place was unfortunate, for the reason that the press of that city has no enterprise. This is proved by the fact that no one's proceedings of the Convention were respectively reported, while most of the papers evidently thought that the objects of the Convention ought not to be encouraged, since they cut down their reports to three or four stickpins. Had the Convention met at Sacramento the RECORD-UNION would have reported its proceedings so fully as to give the public a satisfactory idea of what was said and done. As it is, the meeting might just as well have been had at Petaluma or San Rafael, for all the assistance and recognition given it by the local papers. Should it be decided to hold another Convention those who are charged with the preliminary arrangements will do well to ascertain in advance what the local papers of the place of meeting intend to do; and at the same time greater care will have to be taken to prevent the escape of the Convention from the hands of its proper managers.

For how did the people of the United States acquire the land they now call their own? The answer that they seized, that is to say stole it, or conquered it, from its original possessors, the Indians. As to the various treaties by which a semblance of peaceable exchange for sundry tracts has been acquired, it is evident that no valuable consideration was given in any of these cases, and that therefore they only represent the superior chicanery of the white man. But if the new doctrine is to be seriously maintained it is necessary to point out that where in Europe as to make the land practically impossible, no such difficulty exists here. We are in fact but one remove from the original, and relate to the new theory, the real owners of the land, and nothing can be easier than to establish the superiority of their title. The people who now hold this continent can be given any valid warrant for their possession. They are simply invaders, and they hold by the arbitrary right of conquest alone. And since this has been the original tenure throughout the civilized world, and since it is impossible to find any considerable nation or race which has not undergone similar changes to those which have occurred in Ireland, it will be necessary to abandon the pretense that there is any special excuse for the audacious land-stealing programme which the Land Leaguers have advanced there.

## THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

General Grant's answer to the statement that he was being consulted at every step by the new Administration is much less of a denial than might have been anticipated. He says in effect that while he has not interfered with President Arthur's predictions, he certainly has done his best to get Blaine out of the Cabinet, and this because he holds Blaine to be unfit for the position he occupies. In this statement General Grant appears to recognize in himself a latent right to dictate changes in the Cabinet if it is not arranged to suit him, and this is a very curious state of affairs. As to his antipathy to Blaine, it is of long standing, and it is evidently not more founded in reason than were the friendships which brought so much discredit upon Grant when he was President. And as no man ever held that office who less understood its true functions and relations, so his censure of Secretary Blaine must be

## THE ULTIMATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

In order to justify the monstrous "no 'rent" proposition of the Irish Land League, an attempt is being made to show that the land in Ireland belongs in a peculiar way to "the people." The only ground upon which this can be put is that Ireland was conquered some seven hundred years ago. The position, however, that because this was the case, therefore the land of Ireland does not belong to its putative owners as much as the land anywhere belongs to its putative owners, is a complete *non sequitur*. If it were sought to trace back the ownership of the land in every country through seven centuries, it would be found impossible to achieve the fact, and it would be perfectly useless if it could be done, since the original wrong involved in the conquest of Ireland would be magnified ten thousandfold by any serious endeavor to undo it. The case of Ireland, moreover, is in all essentials the case of every other country. Take England as an illustration. Let us suppose the same proposition made there, namely, that the land belongs to the people, because it was originally taken from the people. Now what is the connection between the first owners of British land and the present British populace? It would be very difficult to show that there was any at all. The ancient Britons were Celts. They were overcome first by the Romans, second by the Teutons, third by the Normans. The Britons gave way to the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Upon these the Danes and Norwegians were superimposed, together with a sprinkling of Picts and Scots. Then came the Normans and made a new division of the land, and ultimately Angles, Britons, Jutes, Danes, Normans and all became fused together and produced the Englishman of to-day. How would it be possible to ascertain to whom the land belonged among all these confused and conflicting events?

The early Britons might be posited as the legitimate heirs, but where are the descendants of the early Britons? They either were killed out in the incessant wars of the first centuries of our era, or they were absorbed. The predominant characteristics of the English people of to-day are derived, not from the Britons, but from the Teutonic conquerors of the Britons, the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes, and these Teutonic tribes certainly had no other title to the land than that which their swords gave them. The Norman conquest conferred precisely the same kind of title. But from the fourth century to the twelfth the whole of England was being fought over again and again by fresh hordes of invaders, who came to plunder, remained to colonize, and in turn resisted foreign encroachments. Nothing could be more hopeless than to extract from this prolonged revolution any basis for the application of the new-fangled doctrine that the land belongs to the people. Nor is the case of Ireland very greatly different from that of England. Its lands had changed hands half a dozen times before the island was conquered by the Norman. The old class of barons, magnates and other nobility had been wiped out, and again by fresh hordes of invaders, who came to plunder, remained to colonize, and in turn resisted foreign encroachments. Nothing could be more hopeless than to extract from this prolonged revolution any basis for the application of the new-fangled doctrine that the land belongs to the people. The Norman conquerors had guard over again and again by fresh hordes of invaders, who came to plunder, remained to colonize, and in turn resisted foreign encroachments. Nothing could be more hopeless than to extract from this prolonged revolution any basis for the application of the new-fangled doctrine that the land belongs to the people. 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